Sri Lanka 2011 – 2030
National Physical Plan
And Project Proposals

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Ministry of Construction, Engineering Services, Housing & Common Amenities
Sethsiripaya, Battaramulla
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The National Physical Plan was approved on 03/07/2007 by the National Physical Planning Council chaired by His Excellency the President as per Section 3(1) of Town & Country Planning (Amendment) Act No 49 of 2000; the Project Proposals were approved on the 11\textsuperscript{th} of January 2011.
National Physical Planning Process as per the Town & Country Planning Amendment Act No 49 of 2000

Technical Advisory Committee
Section 5(c)

Inter Ministerial Coordinating Committee
Section 4A (1)

National Physical Planning Council
Section 3(1)

Town Planners of Sri Lanka
Sri Lanka Institute of Architects
Institute of Engineers of Sri Lanka
Institute of Surveyors of Sri Lanka
Road Development Authority
Land Use Policy Planning Department
Ceylon Electricity Board
Ministry of Finance
Ministry Policy Planning
One representative from above institutions

Secretaries of the ministries of following subjects are being appointed as members

Chief Secretaries of all Provinces
Director General, National Physical Planning Department
Director General, National Planning
Director General, Urban Development Authority

Chairman – His Excellency the President
Vice President – Minister in charge of National Physical Planning

Chief Ministers of all Provinces
Mahinda Chintana Plan -2010

—I will take action to develop our country as a five-fold center by using its unique geographical location, and connecting west and east by Navigation, Aviation, Trade and Commerce, Energy and Knowledge”

The main objective of the National Physical Plan is to locate the implementation of this goal identified by Mahinda Chintana.
Fragile Area 1: The Central Hills
Population 2001 was 22.9% of Sri Lanka on 16.6% of the land at a density of 379/sq.km.

Fragile Area 2: The Coastal Belt
Population 2001 was 7.8% of Sri Lanka on 7.6% of the land at a density of 281/sq.km.

The density of the rest of the country is only 248/sq.km.
Development of Metro Regions where future populations could move from fragile areas has become a national priority.
LAND AREA CONSISTS OF
100% of Polonnaruwa District
100% of Trincomalee District
100% of Anuradhapura District
30.4% of Matale District
18.5% of SRI LANKA
Highway network to connect Metro Cities and to connect other cities of the region

Rehabilitation of irrigation network

Reforestation

Anuradhapura Metro City
Population: 1.5 million

Dambulla Metro City
Population: 1 million

Polonnaruwa Metro City
Population: 0.5 million

Major Projects:
Trinco harbour, Hingurakgoda Airport, Highway Network, Infrastructure and Community Facilities for all cities, towns and rural areas; These to be backed up by a cultural renaissance programme

Major Sacred Areas within 4 Metro Cities:
Anuradhapura, Mihintale, Polonnaruwa, Dambulla
National Physical Plan - 2030

Legend
- District Capital
- Metro City
- Special Purpose City
- Sea Port
- Airport
- Power Plants
- Fishery Harbour
- Expressway
- Highway
- Railway Line
- Forest & Wild Life Reserves
- Metro Regions
- Central Environmental Sensitive Area
- Coastal Environmental Sensitive Area
- Rural Settlements, Commercial Agriculture & Plantations

NATIONAL PHYSICAL STRUCTURE PLAN - 2030
Identified Projects based on National Physical Plan
1
Proposed Settlement Pattern
Ancient Settlement Pattern in Sri Lanka

Source: 50 years of Town & Country Planning in Sri Lanka, NPPD

Existing Population Distribution Pattern in Sri Lanka

Source: Urban Development Authority

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colombo</td>
<td>2,488,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gampaha</td>
<td>2,152,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaluthara</td>
<td>1,118,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandy</td>
<td>1,396,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matale</td>
<td>483,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nuwara Eliya</td>
<td>749,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galle</td>
<td>1,063,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matara</td>
<td>822,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamabanthota</td>
<td>558,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaffna</td>
<td>603,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mannar</td>
<td>102,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vauniya</td>
<td>167,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mullaitivu</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kilinochchi</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Batticaloa</td>
<td>530,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampara</td>
<td>624,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trincomalee</td>
<td>361,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurunegala</td>
<td>1,535,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Puttalam</td>
<td>760,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anuradhapura</td>
<td>809,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polonnaruwa</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badulla</td>
<td>861,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaragala</td>
<td>430,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratnapura</td>
<td>1,099,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kegalle</td>
<td>807,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Population</td>
<td>20,217,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Urban Development Authority
Proposed Settlement Pattern in 2030 and Metro Regions

Population in Fragile Areas will voluntarily migrate to the proposed metro regions in future.
2

Proposed Trans Asian Rail & Road Network
Proposed Asian highway and railway

Intergovernmental Agreement on the Asian Highway Network

- 141,000 km - 32 member countries
- Agreement entered into force on 4 July 2005
- 28 member States have signed the Agreement
- 23 member states are Parties
- Obligations of the Contracting Parties
"Adams Bridge" - Aerial View
(distance between islands given in meters)

Figure: 14.1

Dhanuskodi

Mannar

Scene Date: 15th December 2000
Distance between Mannar Island (Sri Lanka) & Dhanuskodi (India) is 29.20 Kilometers

Prepared by National Physical Planning Department
3

Proposed Rail & Road Network
Proposed Railway Development

- Matara - Batticaloa (via Hambanthota, Monaragala, Ampara Oluvil)
- Kurunegala - Habarana (via Dambulla)
- Palavi - Maho
- Monaragala - Embilipitiya

Length of the Existing Railways 1447 Km
Length of Proposed Railways 732 Km  This 50% increase
Proposed Expressway

- Extension of Southern Expressway (Matara - Hambanthota )
- Kandy – Colombo Expressway
- Mannar – Hambanthota Expressway
- Hambanthota – Trincomalee Expressway \(^{\text{Via Monaragala, Ampara, Batticaloa}}\)

Length of the Existing  11697 Km
Length of Proposed  1000 Km
4
Fishery Industry Development
Development Areas for Fishery Industry

Development for Fishery Harbors

- Improve 13 Fishery Harbors
- Improve 7 landing sites to Fishery Harbors
- Improve 12 ferries to landing sites

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Existing-2009</th>
<th>Expected Target – 2030-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Harbor</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish Production</td>
<td>300,000 M.T</td>
<td>1,100,000 M.T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fishery Boats (All Types)</td>
<td>23&quot;211</td>
<td>40&quot;000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Development of the Tourism Industry
Development Areas for Tourism Industry

National Physical Plan - 2030

Eco Tourism Areas
New Tourism Development Areas
Ocean Based Tourism Development Areas
Beach Ocean Based Tourism Development Areas
Historic & Traditional Tourism Development Areas
Indigenous Medicine, Medical Tourism & Agro Tourism

Source: Tourism Development Authority in Sri Lanka, National Physical Planning Department
6
Air Port Development
New International Air Ports
Mathala and Higurakgoda

Expand International Air Port
Construction of second runner way in Katunayake

Expand Domestic Air Ports

Construct New Domestic Air Ports
Development of Sea Mineral Resources
Intercontinental Sea Zone

Exploration and use of sea resources in the sea zone which is in extent of 20 times the land area of Sri Lanka.

- Fishery Industry and Fish Processing Industry
- Supplying the sea transport facilities
- Promoting supportive services like construction and maintenance required for sea transport facilities
- Potential Petro Chemical Resources & Natural Gas
- Potential Chemical Resources
- Exploration & Drilling /Extraction Mineral Deposits - Titanium, Zirconium, Thorium, Potassium, Cobalt, Nickel, Copper
8
Agriculture Development
It is expected to grow following crops in commercial agriculture areas.

- Fruits
- Vegetables
- Peanut
- Cereal & green gram &
- Cashew
- Sugar-cane
- Commercial Forest Plantation
- Farm Oil

Source: Rubber Research Institute, Tea research Institute, Coconut Research Institute, Ministry of Agriculture
9

Physical Plan for Disaster Management
Cyclone and Storm affected areas and flow pattern.

Earthquakes affected areas.

Tsunami

Rise in sea level

Disaster Prone Area

Source: Meteorology Department in Sri Lanka
National Atlas, Survey Department, national building research Institute
Coastal Town in Sri Lanka

Disasters can be minimized from Tsunami, Cyclones, and rise in sea level by directing the development of coastal towns to the inland areas in the country.
Reforestation
( Central Fragile Area)

Phase 1

Under this Phase, scrubs, lands above 1500m and less productive tea cultivated areas are used for reforestation. Thereby the existing forest will be increased.
# Reforestation – Central Fragile Area

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Phase</th>
<th>Reforestation Type</th>
<th>Land Extent (sq.km)</th>
<th>Total Land Extent (sq.km)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existing forest Area</strong> (Out of 1400 sq.km total central fragile area)</td>
<td>Forest Area</td>
<td>526.1</td>
<td>2794.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forest reserve</td>
<td>586.28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wild-life Area</td>
<td>1682.03</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 1</strong></td>
<td>Reforestation</td>
<td>Scrub Area</td>
<td>2541.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Land above 1500m</td>
<td>1005.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 2</strong></td>
<td>Reforestation</td>
<td>Low productivity tea Plantation area</td>
<td>667.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total (Phase 1 and Phase 2)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 3</strong></td>
<td>Reforestation (between 300 m - 1500m)</td>
<td>Other Suitable Area</td>
<td>To be identified</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Tanks and Reservoirs Development
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Energy Development
Energy Development

Hydro Energy Development

Biomass Energy Development

Wind Energy Development

Solar Energy Development

Thermal Energy Development
12
Industrial Development
Industry Development

Industrial Estates

Export Processing Zones

Existing EPZ
Proposed EEZ

Mulativ
Mankulum
Mannar
Kappulturei
Dambulla
Baticaloa

Hambantota

Legend:
- Industries
- Special Purpose City
- Main City
- Expressway
- Highway
- Railway Network
- Metro Regions & Industrial Townships
- Agro Industry

Locations of Export Processing Zones in Sri Lanka

INDIA

EPZ - Export Processing Zone
Industrial Park
epp - Export Processing Park

Mawathagama EPZ
Polgahawela EPZ
Mirigama EPZ
Katunayake EPZ
Biyagama EPZ
Horana EPZ
Seethawaka IP
Koggala EPZ

Mirijawala IP

Kandy IP
Malwatta EPP
Wathupitiwela EPZ

Existing EPZ
Proposed EEZ
Regional Physical Plans
North Central Metro Region
Physical Plan
2010 - 2030
1. Rehabilitation of the ancient irrigation system and instigation with the Mahawali Scheme.

2. Identification of the suitable areas for tourism activities of environment, religious and coastal.

3. Project for settlement development
   Preparation of descriptive plans for Metro Cities and rural areas and developing those areas with providing of necessary infrastructure facilities according to the prepared plans.

4. Development of infrastructure facilities
   (Rail and road development, power generation, proposed international airport, export processing industries, Trincomalee port development)

5. Reforestation Programme

7. Projects based on economic development

7. Renaissance of cultural and sports

8. Environment Management Project (solid waste recycling)

9. Special project for housing development

10. Emendation of the administrative boundary of the North Central Province

11*. Appointing the Regional Planning Committee and implementation of the plan
14
Uva regional Plan
2010 - 2030
Development axis
(Developing Siyambalduwa, Moneragala, Buttala, Wellawaya and Tanamalvila as main interchanging cities)

Development triangle
Development of Mahiyanganaya, Padiyatalawa and Bibile, as a new urban settlements under a new plan.

Establishment of the Fiber Optic Information Network in parallel to the proposed railway line.

Agriculture development
Doing a proper study on the existing extensive chana and scrub lands and use those lands for productive commercial agricultural uses.

Tourism development
Develop the area of Bandarawela – Ella as the tourist centre.
Naming the tourism places according to the inheritable potentials

Using the ancient Gam Udawa premises to establish the Uva Excellence Training Centre.

A new northern entrance to the Yala national Park.

Reforestation and forest conservation

Identified Projects

1. Development axis
(Developing Siyambalduwa, Moneragala, Buttala, Wellawaya and Tanamalvila as main interchanging cities)

2. Development triangle
Development of Mahiyanganaya, Padiyatalawa and Bibile, as a new urban settlements under a new plan.

3. Establishment of the Fiber Optic Information Network in parallel to the proposed railway line.

4. Agriculture development
Doing a proper study on the existing extensive chana and scrub lands and use those lands for productive commercial agricultural uses.

5. Tourism development
Develop the area of Bandarawela – Ella as the tourist centre.
Naming the tourism places according to the inheritable potentials

6. Using the ancient Gam Udawa premises to establish the Uva Excellence Training Centre.

7. A new northern entrance to the Yala national Park.

8. Reforestation and forest conservation
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Sabaragamuwa Regional Plan
2007 - 2030
Identified Projects

1. Extension of the Kelani Valley railway line from Padukka to Hambantota, via Ratnapura, Godakawela, Embilipitiya and Suriyawewa.

2. Expansion of the road network and proper maintenance.

3. Construction of the Colombo - Kandy expressway via northern edge of the Kegalle District.

4. Preparation of the urban development plans according to the proposed urban hierarchy.

5. Developing the tourist attractive places.

6. Doing studies for identification of suitable areas for mini hydro power plants and construction of the mini hydro power plants.

7. Conservation of the existing forests, identification of the suitable areas, and reforestation.
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Eastern Regional Plan
Eastern Province Concept Plan – 2030
Based on the Concept Plan

Main road
- Proposed tourist trail
- Existing railway line
- Proposed railway line
- River
- Eco tourism development area
- Tourism development area
- Port related development area
- Human settlements
- Dendro plantation area
- Conservation zone
- Grazing areas
- Waterbodies
- Other field crops
- Paddy cultivation areas (high & moderate)

PHYSICAL STRUCTURE PLAN - 2030
EASTERN PROVINCE
17
Proposed Northern Province Plan
Proposed Northern Province Physical Structure

**Identified Projects**

1. Town development projects
   - Jafna, Mankulam

2. Rehabilitation of the rural settlements

3. Enhancing the educational facilities
   - Rehabilitation of the provincial educational network
   - Establishment of the science university

4. Development of the industrial estates

5. Conversion of the unproductive scrub lands into commercial agriculture

6. Development of the coast related tourism industry and towns with having tourism accommodation

7. Implementation of the infrastructure development projects
   - Development of the railway network
   - Construction of the roads and express ways
   - Development of Wauniya and Mannar as transport hubs
   - Rehabilitation of the irrigation schemes
   - Development and rehabilitation of the fishery harbors

8. Conservation of the archeological places